

CHERAW GAZETTE.

CHERAW, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1842.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Congress assembled, That no stock authorized to be issued for a loan, by the act entitled "An act authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars," approved July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and the act amendatory of the same, entitled "An act for the extension of the loan of eighteen hundred and forty-one, and for an addition of five millions of dollars thereto, and for allowing interest on Treasury notes due," approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall hereafter be sold below par; and in case the same cannot be sold at or above par, and the exigencies of the public service shall require the same, then and in that case the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and hereby is, authorized to issue Treasury notes in lieu of so much thereof as cannot be thus negotiated, to an amount not exceeding six millions of dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Treasury notes authorized to be issued by virtue of this act, shall not be issued after the time limited by said last-mentioned act, being the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-three, for making said loan, and they shall be issued under the provisions and limitations contained in the act entitled "An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes," approved the twelfth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and as modified by the act entitled "An act additional to the act on the subject of Treasury notes," approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty: Provided, That the notes authorized to be issued by virtue of this act may, when redeemed, be reissued, or new notes issued in lieu of such as may be redeemed within the time above prescribed for issuing the same, provided that not more than six millions in amount shall be outstanding at any one time under the authority of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing in the act contained, entitled an act authorizing the loan above referred to, and an act amendatory of the same, shall be so construed as to authorize the issue of certificates of stock, for debts now due or to become due by the United States, for any other purpose than a bona fide loan to the Government according to the original intention of that law, and that no certificate for any loan shall be issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars.

Approved, August 31, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 87.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, viz:

For repairs at Fort Preble, Portland, Maine, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland, Maine, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort McClary, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of sea-wall on Deer Island, Boston harbor, two thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Independence and sea-wall at Castle Island, balance of the original estimated cost of this work, being thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, thirty three thousand dollars.

For repairs of old Fort Griswold, New London harbor, Connecticut, five thousand dollars.

For completing the repairs of Fort Niagara, at the mouth of Niagara river, New York, and erecting and repairing the necessary buildings therein, five thousand dollars.

For completing the repairs of Fort Ontario, at Oswego, New York, and erecting the necessary buildings therein, six thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

For completing Castle Williams, New York harbor, five thousand dollars.

For completing South Battery, New York harbor, two thousand dollars.

For completing Fort Columbus, New York harbor, two thousand dollars.

For permanent wharves for Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, and South Battery, Governor's Island, New York harbor, and to complete the work according to the original estimates, eight thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, five thousand dollars.

For repairs and for correcting defective construction of Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, twelve thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, thirty five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Mifflin, Beaufort, North Carolina, five thousand dollars.

For preservation of the site of the same, seven thousand dollars.

For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, towards completing the same, agreeably to the original estimates, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Livingston, Barrataria bay, Louisiana, ten thousand dollars.

For carrying on the work at Fort Towson, ten thousand dollars.

For carrying on the work at Fort Smith, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, August 31, 1842.

MR. ADAMS AND MR. WEBSTER.

In the report of Ex-President Adams's late speech to his constituents at Weymouth, he is represented to have referred, in the terms following, to the course of Mr. Webster in remaining in the Department of State after the resignation of the other members of the Harrison Cabinet:

"Nevertheless, at the breaking up of the Cabinet upon the veto of the bank bill, (though I was glad of that veto, not because of the grounds it was based upon, but because the assent of the States was required), I was one of the Massachusetts delegation with whom Mr. Webster consulted, and I strongly advised him to continue at his post. I thought the danger of war with Great Britain at that time to be imminent, and I had confidence that if any man in the country could avert it the Secretary could—and I therefore advised him to continue at his post. That danger has now happily passed away—and there is perhaps no other citizen who could have brought the negotiation to a favorable termination, and saved us from being plunged into a war with England."

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Webster's speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Friday week was looked for with extraordinary interest in all parts of the country. It has been published in all the daily papers of the cities, and read before this by all readers of newspapers in almost every town and village of the country. Our columns for this week were pre-occupied by other matter before we received it, but we shall insert it next week for the benefit of those readers who see no other paper. Mr. Webster makes no pledges as to his future course, and enters into but little explanation of the motives which induced him to remain in Mr. Tyler's Cabinet when his associate left it. However much he has been reviled by both Whigs and Democrats, every intelligent and candid citizen must now admit that he served his country more efficiently as Secretary of State than he could have done in any other station, except the Presidency; and more usefully than perhaps any other man in the nation could have done. In the present position of our foreign

relations, he occupies his appropriate position. When the proper time shall arrive he will be able, we doubt not, to explain and defend his course in a way that will do him honor as a patriot statesman.

He deprecates the denunciation of President Tyler's administration by the Whigs, and is of opinion that whilst they have a majority in both branches of Congress, they might still do something to relieve the country of its present distresses.

Gen. James Hamilton, now in England, has addressed a letter to Mr. Calhoun, which has been published, on the disastrous state of American credit in Europe. He ascribes the embarrassments of the country and the repudiation of debts growing out of it, to the destruction of the U. S. Bank by Gen. Jackson, and confesses that he has taken his own seat on the stool of repentance for the part which he took in promoting the General's election. He calculates that the victory of New Orleans cost the country five hundred millions of dollars, besides entailing upon it "a set of drivellers whose folly has taken away all dignity from distress, and made even calamity ridiculous."

Willingly, he says, would he expiate with his blood his sin in the matter, if it could recall the fatal past. He urges Mr. Calhoun to exert his high talents and great influence in redeeming the country from its present decadence, by some great measure of relief, whether it be a Bank of the U. States, or an Exchequer agent. So frank a confession of past error and folly is characteristic of an honest, manly mind. We shall copy the letter as soon as we can make room for it.

A meeting has been appointed at Chesterfield C. H. on Tuesday evening of Court week, for the purpose of forming a District Temperance Society. All persons friendly to the cause are invited to attend.

On the 5th and 6th instant they had a severe gale at Charleston, which raised the tide so high as to overflow the wharves and some of the lower streets, so deep as to render the use of boats necessary to remove the inhabitants from some of the houses. A boat was upset while crossing the bar, and five negroes who were in it were drowned.

A new Post Office has been established in Richmond county, N. C., called "Wickliffe," James Williams, Esq., appointed Post Master.

A child four years old strayed into the woods a few weeks since, in Person county, N. C., and was not found till the fourth day, when a man deer-hunting was directed to him by the growling of a dog in a bunch of bushes. He was 8 miles from home, and had been supported by eating cinquepens and grapes.

FATAL QUACKERY.—The "Wisconsin Gleaner," published at Sawville, (Wis.) states that a dentist in that village, having firmly fixed his turnkey upon the tooth of a young lady, and wishing to display the dexterity and quickness of his professional operations, brought the instrument a sudden half circular jerk; but to his great consternation, instead of jerking the tooth out of its socket he jerked the neck out of joint, and of course put an end to the sufferings of his patient. A more speedy and palpable result this than always follows operations in quackery. If the true result were always as speedy and palpable, the nuisance would soon abate itself.

John C. Colt, the murderer of Adams in the city of New York, has been sentenced to be hung in November, the Supreme Court of that State having approved the finding of the jury. From a remark of the prisoner at the bar, it seems that the case is still to come before the Court for the correction of Errors, which is composed of the State Senate. The fellow's impudence held out to the last. When asked if he had any thing to say before sentence should be passed upon him, he handed a paper to the Court to be read, in which he arraigned the fairness of the jury which convicted him, and justified the brutal murder which he committed on the ground that it was done to resent an insult. He asserted that in the same circumstances, he would do the same thing again.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot and the Washington Globe state that Gen. Ross B. Campbell, formerly of this State, now of Alabama, has been appointed by the President Consul at Havana, in place of John S. Calhoun, of Columbia, Ga., appointed last year, and now removed.

Lieutenant WILKES, of the Exploring Expedition, who gained so much credit by the efficient and able discharge of the duties assigned him on that expedition, has been tried under charge of illegally punishing some of the men under his command, and found guilty. The sentence of the court was that he be reprimanded; which has accordingly been done by the Secretary of the Navy, in a letter which has been published.

Judge WELLS, U. S. circuit Judge for Missouri, has decided that the provision of the bankrupt act which empowers persons voluntarily to avail themselves of the provisions of that act is unconstitutional. This decision will suspend all voluntary bankruptcies in that State till the question can come before the Supreme Court.

The Collector of Warren county, Mississippi, reports 900 taxable persons in his county unable to pay their taxes. These 900 persons, generally, we have no doubt, voted the repudiation ticket at the last election.

In Missouri they raise large quantities of tobacco. In 1841 the number of hogsheads received at St. Louis was estimated at 8,500. It is supposed that the number will be doubled the present year.

They have had a great electioneering Whig convention at Dayton, Ohio, which was attended and addressed by Messrs. CLAY and CRITTENDEN, from Kentucky, besides a number of orators from different parts of Ohio. As to the number present the Ohio State Journal makes the following statement: "The most candid, moderate and competent judges unite in placing it, incredible as it may appear, in the vicinity of one hundred thousand persons."

The following paragraph we find in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, for October:

"Exulsion.—Dr. John Starkweather, of Upton, Worcester Co., Mass., has been expelled from the Massachusetts Medical Society, for publicly

advertising for sale a medicine, the composition of which he keeps secret, and also offering to cure diseases by the same medicine.—Med. Com. Mass. Med. Soc., 1842."

Physicians alone can fully understand the monstrous impositions practiced upon a credulous public by means of quack nostrums. When, therefore, a member of the profession gives countenance to the gross and fraudulent humbuggery, and most especially, when he becomes a prime mover in it, he forfeits all claim to the professional courtesy of his brethren, and most justly subjects himself to contemptuous expulsion from their society.

Ice made at New Haven on the 24th, 25th and 26th ult. Ice in September has not been known there before since 1824.

A case was decided lately in New York giving damages to a passenger on board a steamboat against the captain for the loss of a trunk. The defence set up by the Captain was that he had a notice stuck up on the boat that all baggage was at the risk of the owners. The court decided that this notice did not alter the case at all. A steam boat, for freight and passengers, is a common carrier, and the owners cannot exempt themselves by their own act from the liability of common carriers. Several decisions of the same kind have been made. The passenger, however, must be able to prove the loss of the trunk. He must be able to prove, also, the value for which he sues; and by some other testimony than his own.

The Madisonian justifies the removal of a Postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio, as follows:

"It may be necessary to inform the reader that Mr. BARKER (the one removed) was a Democrat until after the election in 1840, but made his peace with the Clay-Whigs during the reign of GRANGER, and retained office. Mr. ANDREWS, the new Postmaster, on the other hand, voted with the Whigs in 1840, but has since co-operated heartily with the Democratic party."

What an independent honest fellow an office hunter must be.

We learn from numerous accounts from the up country that in the upper districts of this state and the upper counties of North Carolina, there has been more severe and fatal sickness the present season than ever before during the lifetime of the oldest inhabitants.

In the National Intelligencer of the 30th Sept. we find the following paragraph:

"In those 'good old Republican times' of which Mr. Tyler talks so much, Mr. MONROE (then President) requested General STEELE (then Collector of the Port of Philadelphia) to give a place in the Custom-house to a person for whom he interested himself. General STEELE wrote back that he should have been glad to oblige the President, but that there was then no vacancy to give. So far, it was very well. But Mr. MONROE was anxious for his man, and wrote once more to General STEELE, telling him that he could easily make a vacancy for the occasion. The Collector replied that he would make no vacancy, and that none, if there were a vacancy, the President's man should not have it. Marked rebuke to the President as it was, he was too honest, too pure, too much the Republican of Jonathan Roberts's day, to resent this downright style; and the matter dropped forever."

ANOTHER STEP IN THE PROGRESS OF "STATE RIGHTS."—Some distinguished Whig politicians of Kentucky having recently passed over into Ohio, on the eve of the elections in the latter State, and made sundry speeches at public gatherings of the people, on different subjects of national politics, the Old School Republican, a paper published in Ohio, by a native of Virginia, insists that this is an infringement of the right of Ohio to conduct and determine her own elections in her own way; and it proposes, by way of retaliation, that the Democrats of Ohio, who a few years since enacted a law to punish the crime of aiding runaway slaves to escape beyond the reach of their masters, should now repeal that law. The editor seems willing to let the abolitionists entice or steal from the rascally Whigs of Kentucky as many slaves as they please.

AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, in its mercantile article of Saturday, gives the following melancholy picture of the state of American credit abroad:

"The recent intelligence per the Great Western and Acadia is unfavorable with respect to the restoration of American credit on the other side.—The failure of Pennsylvania to pay her interest has called forth loud invectives and bitter denunciations. It is said that, when announced on the Exchange in Amsterdam, so much feeling was evinced that the senior partner of the House of Horst & Co. was with difficulty protected by his friends from insult, in consequence of the instrumentality of that house in introducing those securities. Both public prints and private letters breathe a similar spirit, and it appears evident that the credit of the country was never less highly esteemed in Europe than at this moment."

The views here expressed by the Advertiser appear to be fully sustained by the subjoined extract of a letter which we find in the Journal of Commerce:

"LONDON, September 3, 1842.
"Mr. ROBINSON handed me your introductory letter, which he said was the only one he had delivered, or should at present deliver, feeling assured, from the great aversion manifested towards the introduction of any American stocks by the English public, that it was quite useless to offer the Government loan. He and Mr. MACALESTER left about two weeks ago, on a pleasure excursion to the Rhine, and will not be back for about ten days. In my opinion Mr. ROBINSON has no chance of disposing of any part of the loan, for all the capitalists in Europe seem to unite in saying that no stocks of the States or Union shall find favor here until some means are adopted in the United States to put a stop to the course of repudiation, and again place, at least, the integrity of the country on its former footing. In proof of what I have said, an eminent capitalist told me a few days ago that no house in Europe would dare (in the present state of public feeling) to take or encourage the taking of the Government loan."

Such is one of the thousand results of the experiments of political quacks upon the currency and business operations of the country.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A meeting of the Cheraw Temperance Society will be held at Chesterfield C. H., on Tuesday

evening, 18th inst. The object of the Society is to form a District Society. It is hoped that all the friends of the Temperance cause and all who are the friends of good order will give their attendance.

The cause we advocate is one which is based upon reason and truth, and we only ask that all the citizens of Chesterfield District will but give their attention to this important subject, and they cannot fail to be convinced.

MEETING OF THE PEE DEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of this Society will be held in Cheraw, on Friday the 14th inst., when the following premiums will be awarded:—

For the best yearling Colt, a silver cup, value	\$5 00
For the best yearling Mule, a silver cup, value	5 00
For the best Bull over two years old, a silver cup, value	10 00
For the best yearling Bull, a silver cup, value	10 00
For the best Milch Cow, a silver cup, value	5 00
For the best Boar over a year old, a silver cup, value	5 00
For the best Sow over a year old, a silver cup, value	5 00
For the best Ram over a year old, a silver cup, value	5 00
For the best Ewe over a year old, a silver cup, value	5 00
For the greatest production of Hay on a half acre, a silver cup, value	5 00
For the greatest production of Forage on a half acre, a silver cup, value	5 00
The following premiums are offered for the Anniversary Meeting, 23d February, 1843:	
For the greatest production of Upland Cotton per Acre on any quantity of land, not less than one half an acre to each effective hand, nor in any case less than five acres. The land to lie in a body, and be capable of producing without manure not more than 500 lb. per acre, a silver cup, value	\$30 00
Low grounds not more than 800 lb. a like premium.	
Upland Corn not more than 10 bushels, a like premium.	
Low grounds not more than 30 bushels, same premium.	
All to be regulated as the first on Upland Cotton.	
For the greatest production of Sweet Potatoes on an Acre, a silver cup, value	10 00
Quantity not less than 350 bushels	
For the greatest production of Turnips on a half acre, a silver cup, value	5 00
Quantity not less than 200 bushels	

W. T. ELLERBE,

Secretary.

FOREIGN.

New York, Oct. 5th, 1842.

Arrival of the Columbia.

The royal mail steamer Columbia, Capt. Miller, arrived at Boston yesterday morning at half past 5 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 20th of September, at 2 P. M., arrived at Halifax on the 2d inst. at 11 A. M., and left again at 2 P. M. for Boston.

We do not perceive that any thing of importance had occurred. The Queen had returned from Scotland, very much delighted with her visit, and meditating, the journals say, a repetition of it every year.

The treaty of Washington had been re-published in the London papers, but of course not the correspondence. The general opinion seems to be that the negotiators have effected a fair measure of mutual concession, with which every body ought to be satisfied.

A prominent exception to the general tone of the press is afforded by the London Herald of the 19th, which vituperates the treaty in choicest style.

The Herald does not enlighten us, however, as to its particular grounds of objection—the principal of which, as well as we can gather, seems to be the use of "Americanisms" and of "undiplomatic terms;" but what they are the Herald does not condescend to tell us.

The accounts from Port Natal were contradictory. According to some the small detachment under Captain Smith had been surrounded and captured; but the latest was that the relieving force had arrived just in time. Port Natal had been taken by the latter, after a sharp resistance. The Caffres had commenced killing and plundering the boers, of which the latter complained bitterly, charging it to the instigation of the English. They had refused to make submission, asserted their independence of Great Britain and avowed their intention to call upon the King of Holland for aid and protection, having formally ceded the territory they occupied to the Dutch Crown.

There had been no marked change in the disturbed districts. Most of the operatives still held aloof from work, and there were occasionally scuffles between parties of them and small bodies of the police. There had been renewed allusions of intention to stop mills by force, and the military had been put on the alert, but no attempts at violence were made.

There appears, however, to have been one exception to this general statement. At Manchester, the attempt to renew the riots was rather serious.

Trade generally was thought to be improving.

Liverpool Cotton Markets, to September 19.

Sept. 16.—The Cotton market has this week again been very dull and uninteresting, and a very small amount of business has been done, the sales not exceeding 12,410 bags. Speculators have been very lukewarm, their purchases only amounting to 500 American; and exporters have not taken more than 300 American and 200 Surat. The continued disputes between the manufacturers and operatives is the cause of the trade having purchased so very sparingly. The Cotton market has been abundantly supplied, but prices of all descriptions are pretty much the same as last Friday.

From the European of Sept. 20.

SUMMARY.—The anticipations indulged in a month ago, that, with fine weather for a few weeks, nearly the whole of the Corn crops of the United Kingdom would be placed in a state of perfect safety, have been realized; since, although interruptions have from time to time taken place by means of occasional rains, the delays to harvesting have been only temporary; and, except in extremely late, and in cold, mountainous situa-

tions, we believe we may report the bulk of the grain throughout the country to be effectually secured, and, with scarcely an exception, in the best condition, of the finest quality, and of a greater weight than has been known for a number of years past. It is, however, still difficult to judge of the general yield to the acre.

Justice Wiley.—In the New York City Court of the Oyer and Terminer, on Tuesday, this individual—whose connection with the recovery of the money stolen from the Frederick County Bank of Maryland has rendered him so notorious, was sentenced to the city prison for 6 months, and to pay a fine of \$250. The Court stated that Mr. Wiley had been convicted of receiving stolen goods; the statute points to four different grades of punishment for the offence, and that after his conviction the Court had for a length of time felt disposed to inflict the highest penalty, being shocked at finding an officer of high trust, and moreover that officer a Judge, discovered in league with felons. Facts, however, lately had been presented, which had induced the Court to mitigate the sentence, and in addition, to which they had taken into consideration that Mr. Wiley had been in confinement already for a length of time, and suffered the disgrace of being stripped of his magisterial robes.

Important Letter from Gen. James Hamilton, now in Europe, addressed to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, on the conduct of the States and the currency of the Country.—We have received by the British Queen steamer, (says the New York Herald of the 30th ult.) a highly important letter for publication, addressed by General HAMILTON, of South Carolina, now in London, to the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, discussing the effects produced on American reputation by the discredit of the States, and treating at large on the measures that should be adopted for the reorganization of the currency of the Union, and the restoration of the credit and integrity of the several States. It will be published to-morrow at length.

CHERAW PRICES CURRENT.

OCTOBER 11, 1842.

ARTICLES.	PER	100	1	1	1
Bacon market,	lb	0	5	4	8
Cason from wagons,	lb	6	5	4	8
—by retail,	lb	7	5	4	8
Butter	lb	13	1	15	
Beeswax	lb	22	2	25	
Barguing	yard	20	2	25	
Bale Rope	lb	10	1	12	
Collee	lb	12	1	15	
Cotton,	lb	6	5	7	
Corn, scarce	bush	50	5	62	
Flour, country,	brl	5	5	6	
Feathers (in wag. none)	lb	3	1	32	
Fodder,	100lbs	75	5	1 00	
Glass, window 8x10,	50ft	3	25	3 37	
" " 10x12,	50ft	3	50	3 75	
Hides, green	lb	5	5	5	
dry	lb	10	5	5	
Iron	100lbs	5	5	6	
Indigo	lb	1	5	2 54	
Lime	cask	4	4	4 50	
Lard scarce	lb	7	5	8	
Leather, sole	lb	22	2	28	
Lead, bar	lb	8	5	10	
Logwood	lb	10	5	15	
Molasses N. O.	gal	35	5	40	
" "	gal	28	5	33	
Nails, cut, assorted	lb	7	5	8	

The River is navigable for pole boats.

CASTOR OIL.

EXCELLENT cold drawn castor oil for sale very low, by the gallon, at the NEW DRUG STORE.

LANCETS.

THUMB LANCETS, Spring Lancets, Gum Lancets and Tooth Drawers for sale at the New Drug Store.

ATTENTION!!

CHERAW LIGHT INFANTRY.
YOU are hereby ordered to parade in front of Pickett's Shop armed and equipped as the by-laws of the Company direct, in full winter uniform, on Saturday the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. for drill and inspection.
By order of Capt. Malloy.

J. T. MCINTOSH, O. S.
October 10, 1842.

A LIST of Letters on hand in the Post Office, Cheraw, S. C. If not called for previous to the 1st January, 1843, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.
A.—Archibald Atkinson.
B.—Edward Bevil, Hannah Bowman.
C.—James C. Chapman, Alexander Clarke, Jas. W. Covington, Thos. T. Covington, A. G. Campbell, Isabella Collins.
D.—W. H. Dand.
E.—F. Emmott, John C. Ellerbe.
G.—J. Q. Galea.
H.—Francis Holman, Hailey & Powe, A. B. Heaton.
K.—Mrs. Kelnd.
L.—John Lloyd, Jno. Lavenus, R. M. Litch, 2, M. Tom Mayzek, Catharine McQuay, Christian McCraney, Wm. Mitchell, B. Meintosh.
P.—James Powell, M. A. Powell, Martha Pearson.
R.—N. M. Ray.
S.—J. M. Smith, T. Shiver, Mary Jane Stroth, ar, John C. Smith, Caroline Sweet, Lewis H. Scott.
T.—Elizabeth A. Trantham.
W.—Teddord Williams.

BROWN BRYAN, P. M.
October 1, 1842.

FACTORAGE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to transact the FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in the city of Charleston, S. C. (Office on MAGWOOD'S WHARF.)
He will assiduously apply his best exertions to promote the interest of his patrons—and from his long experience in the Cotton Trade, and by prompt attention to business, he hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of patronage. His commission for selling Cotton is 50 cents per bale, for Receiving and Forwarding Goods, &c. 25 cents per package. No storage will be charged on Goods regularly consigned to him, that are to be forwarded by the Rail Road, and no expenses incurred or charged that can possibly be avoided. Persons shipping Cotton to him from the interior, by the way